MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.] "Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man." [E. HOLMES, Editor.

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 29, 1837.

MEETING OF THE KEN. CO. AG. SOCIETY.—The members of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society are reminded that their semi-annual meeting will be holden in Winthrop village, on next Wednesday. We hope that all, who can conveniently, will make it a point of duty to attend.

There is much business to be done in the preparation necessary for the approaching Show and Fair, besides some questions of importance to be discussed.

PITTS' SEPARATER. Those who have grain to get out, are referred to the notice of the Messrs. Pitts, in regard to their Thresher and Separater. This invention is likely to prove an excellent thing to the farmer. On a recent trial with wheat and barley, of the growth of the present season, and not *over dry*, it worked to admiration—threshing and separating and winnowing the grain up as neat and as clean as it could be done in any other way.

It threshed, separated, and winnowed, completely, four bushels of barley in ten minutes of time, being driven by the power of two horses. Such an excellent labor saving machine cannot but receive the attention of the public.

ARTIFICIAL GRASSES. By this term we meant those few grasses which farmers cultivate by saving their seed, preparing their land for, and cultivating carefully. Of the many kinds of grasses which nature has so liberally spread around us, but a very few have demanded the attention of the cultivator; and yet there are undoubtedly a great number left to flourish in a wild state, as good, if not better than those now in demand. It is a fact as indisputable as the laws of nature, that every kind of grass will not flourish in every kind of soil; but that different soils are required for different species. We do not believe that the best kind of grasses are cultivated in our meadows or swampy lands that can be. Indeed, but very little attention has been paid to these kind of laws at all.

They are considered to be of little value, and of course not deserving much trouble. When the waters have subsided sufficiently to allow vegetation to take place, Nature, who suffers very little land to bear nothing at all, starts up someting or other. The kind of plant which first springs up, is some hardy species, perhaps not worth much to man, but serves as a sort of pioneer for something better hereafter.

The waters subside further, or the land accumulates by the annual deposition of vegetable or other matter, and the soil is more compact. A different species works in, and thus by little and little a change is effected, until man begins to take advantage of the crop, and converts it to his own profit, or to administer to his wants or his comforts. Now in all these things there is much wisely left for man to improve. Something to stimulate his mind and prompt him to action and industry; without which he is a miserable being. Here is a hint given him by nature, to take hold and help and hasten the improvement. It calls upon him to study and to learn, and to elevate himself on the scale of intelligent beings. Until recently, very little indeed has been done in regard to cultivating or improving grasses in this kind of land.

A few have taken pains to sow the fowl meadow grass in some places, and Mr. Robinson of Portsmouth, N. H., has suggested the plan of planting the striped or ribbon grass in boggy lands, which some have done with good success as yet. Our friend J. H. J. of Peru, sometime since called the attention of farmers to a species of grass which we believe to be the *water meadow grass, (Poa Aquatica,)* which is a hardy grass, yields a good burthen per acre, and is readily eaten by most animals. Whether any one has troubled himself any further about it we know not. We have noticed some grasses to grow better in dry seasons, than in moist ones. Of these, common barn grass, so called, is one. This grass is anathematized by our farmers as a troublesome weed. It will have a being and grow somewhere in spite of them. Has any one given it a fair chance by way of cultivation? It resembles millet in appearance, and can any one say that it is not a better crop for cultivation than that article? Who can say from fair trial what it will yield per acre? What its qualities are as a fodder, and whether it is worthy better usage or not? If we are right in the suggestion, that it will flourish better in a dry season than in a wet one, it certainly has one quality which may be of value, and render it worthy of having one field in the farm, devoted exclusively to its service. A few experiments which cannot cost much, and a little observation, will be of immense service to the farmer yet.

N. B. Since writing the above, the following has come to hand in the Albany Cultivator.

"*Relative value of Grasses.*—Dr. Muhlenburgh, of Lancaster, Pa., thus ranges the grasses he cultivated, their good quality being in the order in which they are named: 1. Tall meadow Oat grass,* *(avena elatior.)* 2. Tall fescue grass, *(Festuca elatior.)* 3. Meadow foxtail grass,* *(Alopecurus pratensis)* 4. Meadow soft grass, *(Holcus lanatus.)* 5. Timothy or meadow catstail grass, *(Phleum pratense.)* 6. Rough cocksfoot or Orchard grass, *(Dactylus glomerata.)* 7. Rye grass,* *(Lolium perenne.)* 8. Sweet scented vernal grass,* *(Anthoxanthum odoratum.)* 9. Reedy Cinna, *(Cinna Arundiuacea.)* 10. Broom grass, *(Bromi,)* two species. All these, (continues the Doctor) should be cultivated with timothy in our bottom lands or meadows, which can be *watered.* For upland meadows he recommends clover, lucern and sarfoin—the first is the best preparation for a good wheat crop. Dr. Muhlenburgh recommends a free intercourse among intelligent men, with a view of promoting agricultural improvement.

"'Agriculture,' he remarks, 'will, I hope, be our chief study, and be the means of raising the Americans among the first nations of the earth.'"

The Timothy or meadow catstail grass, has been mentioned above. This is the same grass which we cultivate by the name of 'Herds Grass,' or more properly Hurd's grass, it having been brought into notice, we believe, by Timothy Hurd.

Many of our readers may not be aware that this grass will grow on lands that are part of the year under water, yet such is the fact. It will grow in that kind of soil which has sufficient consistency to be compact when the water is off in the summer. It is not a little remarkable, that when it grows in a moist soil it has a fibrous root like other grasses, but when it grows in a very dry soil it has a bulbous root like a little onion; a provision of nature to supply it with moisture or nourishment in a dry time.

* Exotics.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Query respecting the Wheat Insect.

MR. HOLMES:—I have examined my wheat and find a small yellow worm attached to the kernel In some heads I have found forty of them, and in some kernels I have found seven. In all the kernels that I have found them the wheat is about destroyed, and I am fearful that they will destroy my whole crop. My wheat was sowed the second day of May, last; and has been the largest of any in this part of the County. Many strangers have spoken of it as the best they have seen. I have no experience in the manner of treating my crop when affected as above described, and wish you or some one to inform me, through your valuable paper, what is the best manner to dispose of the wheat, and what will be the result as respects my crop,—to what amount they will be likely to injure it, &c. I did think, a short time since, that I should not have to go to New York to mill, another yeai; but it looks like it now. If any person has had experience with this worm, and there is any remedy, I wish to know it. Yours,

ELIJAH WOOD, JR.

St. Albans, August 11th, 1837.

NOTE. We presume that the ravages of the insect above mentioned, will in some Counties injure the crop 25 per cent, in others less; probably throughout the State, the injury will be about one-tenth of the crop. The trouble will not be so serious as many imagined.

NOTES BY THE WAY.—No. 3.

FRIEND HOLMES:—Previous to commencing the remarks which I proposed offering on subjects noticed in my late tour to the Scioto Valley, I will make a few observations on some topics connected with agriculture, which have attracted my attention since I came to this part of the country, and on my way hither, and on which I have not heretofore commented. And first, as to animals. I was surprised at the meagre appearance of the

hack and truck or dray horses of the city of New York, compared with those of Boston. The carts or cars on which the 'Yorkers' do their *trucking*, (as we call it,) are ill looking rickety old things, no more to be compared with the vehicles used for this business in Boston, than are the horses, which, judging from those I saw, are at least fifty per cent inferior to those of the latter place. The horses used on the canal, appeared to be generally middling hardy and strong; but the number of *good* ones compared with the whole, is much smaller than I had expected to find. There are *some* very good *draught* horses to be met with in this State, (that is where I have been,) and a *few* perhaps, nearly as good as I have ever seen. They much resemble the heavy draught horses of Pennsylvania, and are probably of the same stock, having been brought out here by the Dutch emigrants from that State. They are used for heavy wagons and great loads, and for farm labor—very few oxen being worked. But a genuine *roadster*, or a good light carriage horse, I have scarcely seen this side of Buffalo. An agent of Reeside & Co., (mail contractors, I believe) told me the other day, that he could, with four good stage teams from Vermont or New Hampshire, 'kill out,' (to use his words,) 'all the stage horses raised in the State of Ohio.' He told me that Col. Reeside has now in use some teams of horses which he purchased in Vermont, of the famous Morgan breed; and that they are unrivalled by any horses bred in this part of the country. He said 'they never got tired, and their legs and joints never got sprung.' The defects of the road horses bred here, appear to me to be, too large bones, loose make, and want of muscle and constitution. There have been introduced here, within a few years, several blood stallions from Virginia and Kentucky; but whether an improvement in the breed of horses has thus resulted, I cannot say. As a *general rule*, however, I should be inclined to doubt it.

Neat Cattle.—I saw two very fine herds of cattle in the State of New York, one, (which I have before alluded to,) belonging to Hon. Mr. Van Renselear of Albany, the other to a gentleman, whose name I don't recollect, near Utica. I have also seen the fine cattle on the Scioto, imported by the Ohio Stock Company. Of the latter I shall have occasion to speak hereafter. With these three lots excepted, the cattle I have seen in New York and this State, are rather inferior in form and appearance, for *any purpose*, to those of New England, and I should think twenty-five per cent at least, on an average, inferior to those of Kennebec County. As I before observed, few oxen are worked, and those few are not half broken. They lay out as much strength in *hauling*, (pulling apart,) or in *crowding*, as they do in pulling the load. I have seen a few teams, of six oxen each, engaged in hauling logs or stones for the public works going on, upon the Muskingum river. The drivers drive with a stick resembling a common bean pole, just about the same size, with a long strip of of sole leather attached to one end for a lash. This they use with both hands when they want to '*crack 'em up.*'

Sheep.—Those which I saw in the State of New York were chiefly of the Merino and Saxon breed, of medium quality. (There are other celebrated breeds in this State but I did not see them.) Most of those which I have seen in Ohio, (there are some exceptions) seem to be a mixed breed of no fixed character, with light hairy fleeces.

Swine.—Of these there are plenty in New York, and *great* numbers in this State, (Ohio.) About Albany and vicinity, I saw many very good shaped ones, some of which appeared to be crossed with the Berkshire breed. The woods of this State, and in fact the whole country, towns, cities and all, swarm with the most ill looking animals on which you ever saw bristles. I am told, however, that in the more immediate neighborhood of Cincinnati, and on the Miami, the breed of swine is much improved, and still improving. I have seen in this town a pair of pigs of the Chinese breed, and in a neighboring town a sow and litter of pigs of the same breed. It is my deliberate opinion that if this breed, or some other of the improved breeds, could be generally adopted through this State, two, if not more pounds of pork might be made where but one is made now, with the same expense.

Permit me to remark, by the way, that this practice of letting hogs run at large, is one of the most annoying nuisances to a New Englander that he is obliged to encounter in this country. It would seem that the practice creates more inconvenience in the towns than in the country, as they are very numerous, and go where they please: and as most of the houses have no fence in front, but stand on a line with the street, the most fastidious lady cannot step on to her front door stone without the liability of being presented with '*fresh compliments*,' from the swinish multitude. The wells from which the people obtain their water for domestic purposes, are situated in the pulblic streets, so that many families are accommodated from one pump. The ground is always wet and cool close to these pumps, and in hot days the hogs have an excellent wallowing hole by them. This, undoubtedly, (as the hogs have the liberty of going to almost all *other places*,) makes the water *sweet* and *wholesome*. —Yet, notwithstanding all this, I suppose an edict for shutting up the hogs, would excite a *rebellion* about as quick as would a *direct tax on whiskey*.

The making of pork in this country, with proper management, is undoubtedly very profitable business. The common method with the farmers, is to let the hogs 'grub for themselves' in the fields and woods, through the summer and autumn, and then feed a little with corn and kill them. Thus managed, they are generally very poor at this time of year, but they fare voluptuously, and I am told fatten very fast, when the acorns and nuts with which the forests abound, begin to fall. A better way, and which I have seen practiced by some, is to feed the hogs in the summer sufficiently to keep them *constantly thriving* and ready to take the *full advantage* of the *fall feed*. The number of hogs which a farmer may keep, and the quantity of pork he may make, with proper attention, is almost incredible. Some even keep five hundred.

Implements of Husbandry.—With some exceptions, these are generally rather rude and considerably inferior to those of New England. Ploughs of cast iron, but not of the best pattern, nor commonly very well wooded, are in general use. For working among their corn, the *shovel* plough, (that is, with no mould-board, but with a share like a round pointed shovel, the convex side up) is used. I have not seen the cultivator this side of Rochester, N. Y. Of harrows, some are of wood and some are of iron. The use of threshing machines is getting quite common here. They are of various patterns, but chiefly from Kennebec. There are Lane's, Pitts', Howard & Stanley's, Pollard & Wales', and Furbush's. Of all these, Lane's seems to have got the best '*foot hold*.' It is undoubtedly an excellent machine, but whether better than the others I can't say. These machines are undoubtedly a great advantage in labor-saving, besides relieving men from a kind of work which I always regarded as the most disagreeable that I was ever called on to perform. I have often thought of a remark of Gilbert Burns' (brother to Robert B. the poet,) in a letter of his on 'the effects of education and refinement of taste on the laboring classes,' published in Dr. Currier's second edition of Burns' works. He says: 'I can say from my own experience, that there is no sort of farm-labor inconsistent with the most refined and pleasurable state of the mind, that I am acquainted with, thrashing alone excepted. That, indeed, I have always considered as insupportable drudgery, and think the ingenius mechanic who invented the threshing-machine, ought to have a station among the benefactors of his country, and should be placed in the niche next to the person who introduced the culture of potatoes.'

Buildings.—These, in the country, are mostly made of logs. The dwelling houses do not essentially differ from the log houses in the new settlements of Maine, excepting that they are intended considerably as a protection against the heat; whereas with you, they are only intended to keep out the cold. In the middle and southerly part of this State, but few barns are built, and these are only intended as shelter for grain and work horses. The hay and straw, what little is saved, is principally stacked and foddered out of doors in open air. Cattle and sheep have commonly no shelter but the woods, at any season, and as the trees are deciduous (there are no evergreens here) it must be rather a poor protection against the storms of winter. However, you will bear in mind that the mercury does not get down to thirty-five. Some few farmers build sheds of rails, (sometimes of boards) covered with straw, for their stock to go under in inclement weather. This is probably better than nothing; but it appears to me that the treatment their cattle receive in winter, must get them 'dog poor' by the time grass grows in spring.

Being very closely engaged, I hope to be excused for thus somewhat abruptly breaking off this communication, without having even arrived at the subject which I intended treating on when I commenced. I shall attend to this the earliest season. Yours, &c.

A Western Correspondent.

Zanesville, August 12, 1837.

Proposed mode of dertroying Grain Worms.

Mr. Holmes:—I had some conversation, a few days since, with an intelligent farmer in this town, respecting the *weevil*, in which he suggested the plan of thrashing the wheat as soon as possible after harvesting, and *burning the chaff* in order to destroy the grub or *crysalis*. The hint appeared to me a valuable one, if farmers generally would adopt the plan; for by destroying a grub this fall, we destroy a *fly* next summer, and thus keep fifty or a hundred weevils out of our wheat next year.

Wales, Aug. 21, 1837. P.

Lime against the Weevil.

We have frequently published articles recommending lime and ashes for destroying the wheat insect, and as such articles come from good authority, and appear to be correct, from the general effects of those substances in destroying insects, we do not feel willing to believe that they are not a remidy unless it is proved by fair experiment. We wish to hold no system or principle unless it be correct, however zealously we may have espoused it, or confidently believed it.—Truth should be the aim of every one, and we ought to be willing to abandon our most favorite theories if we are convinced that they are incorrect, and embrace those which we may have warmly opposed when we have reason to believe that they are true.

Many farmers doubt the efficacy of lime or ashes in destroying the wheat worm; they say that they have sowed them on their wheat, and they have done no good. But on inquiry we find that they have not made a fair experiment; they have not sowed them at the proper time. They might

as well throw water on the ruins of a building destroyed by fire, and then say, because the evil was not prevented or remedied, that water will not quench fire, for they have tried it and found that it did no good—Or they might throw water on a building before it was on fire and because it afterwards burnt, say that water would not destroy fire. But it is a well known fact that to prevent the destruction of property by fire, water must be applied when the fire is commencing: so with the wheat fly, when they commence their work of destruction, then apply the remedy. The proper time for sowing on lime or ashes is when the wheat begins to flower; but it should be watched every evening, and if the flies make their appearance as soon as the wheat begins to head, then sow on the lime, and it may be necessary to apply it again when in full bloom in order that all the heads may receive a portion of lime and that in season.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Wheat Worm.

Much is said about this little formidable enemy to the farmer. Remedies have been recommended, and some doubt their efficacy without trying them; others try them without regard to time or exactness in other respects, and thus without making a fair experiment say they have no confidence in them. As our state is becoming a great wheat growing country, and as the wheat worm is the worst enemy that the farmer has to encounter, any useful information in this subject is of the greatest importance; and it should now, while the injury done and the effect of remedies applied are recent and fresh in the recollection, be thoroughly investigated, and every one who has learned any thing useful eitheir by experiment or observation, should communicate it to the public that others may be benefitted by it. Every reader of the Farmer who has any useful information on this subject is requested to communicate it, and not keep his light hid under a bushel.—*Ib.*

Mulberry Hedges.

Mr. De Labigaire gives us the European practice in this matter. And he states, too, what we commend to the particular notice of our prairie patrons, that red elm and birch are reckoned among the best plants for hedges, on account of their flexibility to be interwoven from the foot to the top, so as to be impassable. We can confirm this remark, in regard to the elm, from our own experience. Its top and branches may be intertwined in any direction, and yet live and grow. In the environs of Lyons, the mulberry had been successfully used for hedges, and not only made an efficient fence, but afforded abundance of food for the silk-worm. Hear what this correspondent adds:

"The 20th April, 1834, after the silk-worms were out of their first mewing, about 1,200 of them were spread upon a mulberry hedge. They remained exposed to the intemperance of the season, which having been very cold, left little hopes of their succeeding. We took care to visit them every day, and particularly during the violent rains and most boisterous weather. They were never seen very sensitive to the cold, nor exerting themselves for shelter. On the contrary, they remained motionless, and bore well the storm. In short, neither the cold nor the heat appeared to make much impression upon them. They were free from the disorders commonly attending those attended with the greatest care and trouble in the houses. Notwithstanding the bad season, which we might have supposed would have killed them all, out of the 1,200 we gathered 469 cocoons, which proved to be the finest silk ever raised in France; these cocoons gave two pounds seven ounces raw silk."

To raise the Mulberry Hedge.

Mr. De Labigaire directs as follows: "Round the field to be enclosed, dig up a ditch three feet wide and two feet deep; the longest roots of the young part being cut off near the hairy fibres, must be planted about eighteen inches deep, at the distance of three or four inches [twelve we think near enough,] from each other. After the ditch is filled up, every shoot must be cut at the height of two or three inches above the ground. Whether the plant is big or not, there is no matter, provided it is at least one year old. The time to plant these hedges is the beginning of April, [last of April or first of May here.] The second year it is necessary to cut again the shoot about six inches above the ground, in order to give more strength to the sprouting branches, which will form a pretty strong hedge the third year, and at last grow so thick as to be impassible by cattle. It may be twisted and interwoven a great deal easier than the hawthorn. If you choose to make a strong hedge, you may plant it in double rows. For three years the young wood must be defended against cattle. No insect attacks the mulberry."

The subject of mulberry hedges is deserving of all attention from silkgrowers; and the experiment of making the home of the worm upon the hedge, is worthy of experiment, at least in the milder sections of our country.—*Cultivator.*

Effects of Cultivation---Curious Facts.

The history of some of our commonest agricultural and horticultural products, furnishes a useful lesson respecting the beneficial effects of careful cultivation. The husbandman may read, in the case of the potato particularly, not merely the effects produced by accident in the introduction of useful plants, but the vast improvements resulting from judicious culture.

The speech of Col. Knapp, in delivering the premiums awarded by the American Institute to individuals residing in Newark, embraced many curious facts, which will probably be read with profit by intelligent farmers. We quote a few paragraphs.

"Every thing in this country, (said he) has been brought forward by protection. In this bleak clime, but few of the sustaining fruits of the earth were here indigenous, or in a perfect state. Even the Indian corn, so often considered as native here, was with difficulty acclimated. It was brought from the south, and by degrees was coaxed to ripen in a northern latitude. The aborigines who cultivated it taught the pilgrims how to raise it; they plucked the earliest ears with the husk and braided several of them together, for the next year's seed, and their care was rewarded by an earlier and surer crop.

"The pumpkin, brought from Spain, was first planted in Rawley, in Massachusetts, and it was several years before they came to a hard, knotty shell, which marks the true yankee pumpkin such as are selected for the golden pies of their glorious thanksgiving festival.

"Our wheat was with difficulty acclimated. That brought from the mother country had grown from spring to fall. but the season was not long enough here to ensure a crop, it was then sown in the fall, grew under the snows in winter, and catching the warmest growth of spring, yielded its increase by midsummer.

"Asparagus, which is now the delight of all as an early vegetable, and for which several millions of dollars are paid our gardeners yearly, is of late culture in this country. At the time of the revolution, asparagus was only cultivated on the seaboard, this luxury had not then reached the farmer of the interior.

"The history of the potato is a singular one.—Rees' Encyclopædia states that the potato was bro't from Virginia, by Sir Walter Raleigh, to Ireland. The writer should have said from South America, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esculent, at that time. It was pointed out to him as a beautiful flower, and its hard, bulby root was said, by the natives, to possess medicinal qualities. He took it to Ireland, where he had estates presented to him by queen Elizabeth, and planted it in his garden. The flower did not improve by cultivation, but the root grew larger and softer. The potato, in its native bed, was a coarse ground nut. The thought struck the philosopher to try the potato as an edible, and boiling and roasting it, found it by either process excellent. He then gave some of the plants to the peasantry, and they soon become, in a measure, a substitute for bread, when the harvest was scanty.

"The potato was successfully cultivated in Ireland before it was thought of in England; it grew into favor by slow degrees, and was so little known when our pilgrim fathers came to this country, that it was not thought of for a crop in the New World. It would have been an excellent thing for them, if they had been acquainted with the value of the potato. It was not until 1719, that the Irish potato reached this country. A colony of Presbyterian Irish, who settled in Londonderry, in New Hampshire, brought the root with them. This people found their favorite vegetable flourished well in new grounds. By degrees their neighbors came into the habit of raising potatoes; but many years elapsed before the cultivation of them was general among the yeomanry of this country. Long after they were cultivated in N. England, they were held in contempt. and the master mechanic often had to stipulate with his apprentice that he should not be obliged to eat potatoes. An aged mechanic once informed me that he raised nine bushels, having at that time (1746) a dozen apprentices, but did not venture to offer them a boiled potato with the meat, but left them in the cellar for the apprentices to get and roast as they pleased; he soon found that he should not have enough for seed, and locked up what was left. The next year he raised the enormous quantity of thirty-six bushels; the neighbors stared—but his boys devoured them during the following winter.

"About this time, some of the gentry brought this vegetable on their tables, and the prejudice against them vanished. Thus, by degrees, a taste for this food was formed, never to be extinguished. The cultivation of the potato is now well understood—a crop ameliorates, instead of impoverishing the soil, and the culture can be increased to any extent. Thus, by the curiosity of one lover of nature, and his experiments, has an humble weed been brought from the mountains of South America, and spread over Europe and North America, until it is emphatically called 'the bread of nations.' Still the country from which it was taken, has been too ignorant or superstitious to attempt its cultivation, until within a few years. Now, the lights of science are chasing away the long, deep shadows of the Andes.

"Rice was brought from India in 1722, and cultivated by way of experimeut in South Carolina. It succeeded well, and was, for many years, the staple article of the State. It seems strange, but it is not more strange than true, that a vegetable should have a moral and religious influence over the mind of men. Brahma could never have enforced his code of religious rites, with an hundred incarnations, if India had not abounded in the rice plant. His followers would have become carniverous, notwithstanding all the rays of his glory and the awful exhibition of his might, if he had not driven the animals away, and secured the vegetable kingdom for his worshippers. Man is, in spite of his philosophy, a creature of the earth—and in a common measure, like the chamelion, takes the hues of his character from his position and his food.

"The cotton plant was at first cultivated as a flower in our gardens, and a beautiful flower it is. This plant alone has made a revolution in the finances of the world. Look at the growth and consumption of it in the United States, and the immense mannfacture of it in England, where it cannot be grown, and you will find my assertion true in its most extended sense.

"Until our purchase of Louisiana, this country was indebted to the East and West Indies for sugar. In the conntry—the thirteen United States—sugar and molasses were made in small quantities, from corn-stalks, sweet-apples, pumpkins, and maple sugar trees; but all put together, furnished but a small part of the sugar demanded by the great mass of people. Our people are fond of saccharine, or sweetening, to use our peculiar term for it.

"The corn stalk, the pumpkin, and the sweet apple are given up for sugar or molasses—and the maple tree is falling before the axe, and we must rely on the sugar cane alone, unless we can substitute, as in France, the sugar beet. The culture of the sugar beet has been commenced with us, and probably will be successful."—*Geneeee Farmer.*

Bone Mill.—There is a steam mill for the grinding of bones for manure, in West Cambridge owned by Mr. Abner Pierce. The farmers of that town have used this kind of manure very generally and pronounce it superior to any other.

The crops in Ohio are said to be unparallelled in richness aud abundance. Millers there say that Flour must come down to $4 50, and an intelligent gentleman refuses to pay 75 cents a bushel for wheat. Corn, Oats and Potatoes never were more prolific.

Flour. The papers state that flour is selling at Pittsburg and Cincinnati very low. In the former place the price, July 22, was from $6 75 to $7, and falling. In Cincinnati the price ranged from $7 50 to $8.

AGRICULTURAL.

On the difference in the effect of Dung upon different Soils—and upon the same Land before and after it has been Limed.

[The following communication is from the aged and venerable farmer who has been sometimes honored, and not undeservedly, by the name of the "Father of Scottish Husbandry"—and it deserves attention, not only for the truth and value of the opinions it conveys, but for the novelty and rareness of their appearance. So far as we know, this is the only instance, before the first publication of the *Essay on Calcareous Munures*, (and this was not known until after that publication,) of its being maintained by any book or writer, that natural poor soils cannot be durably and profitably enriched by dung alone, until after they have been limed. The deductions from Mr. Dawson's statements accord entirely with the opinions maintained in the work referred to, as the effects of manure on poor soils.]—*Farmers' Register.*

That dung produces much greater effect upon good, than upon bad land, when in tillage, is generally known, though not so fully attended to as it ought to be; but the difference in its effects upon different kinds of land, when in grass, though much more considerable, has been very little observed; notwithstanding it is obvious that the dung of animals has a great effect upon all pastures which consist of what are called the finer grasses; that it has scarcely any upon land that is covered with bent-grass, or fog; and that it is of more or less value upon pasture as herbage of the former or latter description predominates.

As accidental circumstances directed my attention more particularly to these consequences, it may be of use to publish an account of them in your magazine, so far as they have been ascertained by my own experience; since it may induce some of your readers to communicate other facts and observations illustrative of this important subject.

In the year 1754, having occasion to carry a quantity of very fine black loam from a head ridge of old infield land, to give the surface water a free passage, it was laid upon outfield benty grass land adjoining, of which it covered about a quarter of an acre fully one inch thick. No grass seeds were sown upon this new covering; yet the white clover and other fine grasses sprung up and gradually increared upon it; and the bent, upon which the loam was laid, diminished so speedily, that very little of it remained in the third year thereafter.

A few years after this, having a considerable extent of outfield land in fallow, which I wished to lime previous to its being laid down to pasture, and finding that I could not obtain a sufficient quantity of lime for the whole in proper time, I was induced, from observing the effects of the fine loam upon the surface of similar soil, even when covered with bent, to try a small quantity of lime on the surface of a part of this fallow, instead of a larger quantity ploughed down in the usual manner. Accordingly, in the autumn, about twenty acres of it was well harrowed, and then about 14 Winchester bushels only of unslaked lime was, after being slaked, carefully spread upon each English acre, and immediately well harrowed in. As many pieces of the lime, which had not been fully slaked at first, were gradually reduced to powder by the dews and moisture of the earth—to mix that with the soil, the land was again harrowed, in three or four days thereafter. This land was sown in the spring with oats, with white and red clover and rye grass seeds, and well harrowed without being ploughed again. The crop of oats was good; the plants of grass sufficiently numerous and healthy; and they formed a very fine pasture which continued good until ploughed, and years after, for corn.

About twelve years afterwards, I took a lease of the hilly farm of Grubbett: many parts of which, though of an earthy mould tolerably deep, were too steep and elevated to be kept in tillage. As these had been much exhausted by cropping, and were full of couch grass, to destroy that, and procure a cover of fine grass, I fallowed them and laid on the same quantity of lime per acre,—then harrowed, and sowed oats and grass seed in the spring; exactly as in the last mentioned experiment. The oats were a full crop, and the plants of grass abundant. Several of these fields have been now above thirty years in pasture, and are still producing white clover and other fine grasses; no bent or fog has yet appeared upon them. It deserves particular notice that more than *treble* the quantity of lime was laid upon the fields adjoining of a similar soil, but which, being fitter for occasional tillage, upon them the lime was ploughed in. These fields were also sown with oats and grass seeds. The latter throve well, and gave a fine pasture the first year; but afterwards, the bent spread so fast, that, in three years, there was more of it than of the finer grasses.

In all these instances where the lime was only harrowed in, and not ploughed down, the land not only continued to produce the finer grasses, but the dung of the animals feeding upon them had the same effect in increasing the quantity and verdure of the grass, as it has upon rich, loamy, infield soils: of this, the parts of Grubbett hills, above alluded to, afford a full proof at this day. Whereas, wherever the lime was ploughed down, the parts of the soil at the surface, which were not sufficiently mixed with lime, though sown with clover, became gradually covered with bent; and dung of animals had little or no effect upon such benty parts. That animal dung has little or no beneficial effect upon such pastures, is obvious from this circumstance, that, in all hilly countries there are great tracts of benty grass land, which have continued for centuries, though constantly pastured with sheep or cattle, without any visible improvement; the animal dung neither increasing the quantity, nor improving the quality of the pasture. But it is still more remarkable, that dung has no permanent effects upon such soils, even when ploughed down, as appears from the following facts.

In the year 1756, about five acres of earthy outfield benty land were folded with sod-dikes and very well dunged, with the intention of ploughing it for oats; but upon determining afterwards to enclose about sixty acres to be contained in pasture, of which those five acres made a part, the intention of ploughing these folds was given up, and the dikes were thrown down in the spring, well harrowed and sown with rye grass. The effect of the dung upon that land was very considerable the first year, a great deal less so the second, very little the third, and was not visible afterward. Seven years thereafter, it was sowed with oats along with the rest of the field, when the effects of the dung were expected to be considerable; but the crop was no better upon the folded part, than upon the others, nor was it any better upon the sides of the sod-dikes, where the dung had been at first fully covered in by the earth of the sods.

Some years afterwards, about ten acres of benty outfield was fallowed, and intended to be limed; but, for particular reasons, no part of it was limed. One half of it, however, was dunged from the farm-yard. The whole field was sown with oats and rye grass seeds. The crop of oats was much better upon the part that was dunged, as was also the rye grass, the first year; but the bent spread so fast upon both parts, that no rye grass was left the fourth year, nor was there any greater verdure upon the part that was dunged than upon the other part. When the whole field was ploughed some years after, there was no visible difference in the two parts: the crop upon both was very bad.

But from the following facts it appears, that upon that sort of soil, when properly mixed with lime, the effects of dung are not only greater, but much more permanent, whether under tillage or pasture. After laying at least fifty bushels of unslaked lime upon each English acre of the dry benty land of the farm of Frogden, I cropped in what was called the Norfolk rotation, viz: 1st year, Turnip; 2d, Barley or Oats; 3d, Grass; and 4th, Oats or Wheat. It was expected that this mode of cropping would not exhaust the land; but I found, even in the second round, that the crops were so very much worse on the thin soils, that it was necessary to allow the land to continue some years in pasture to recover its fertility; and for that purpose it was sown with equal quantities of red, white, and yellow clovers, with a small portion of rye grass seeds. As the land had been twice fallowed, and carried three crops of turnips, horse-hoed after liming, and had never been plowed deep, the surface soil was well mixed with lime, and accordingly the clover was not afterwards injured by the native bent. But as the land had been exhausted by cropping, sheep were folded upon it in nets the first summer. Their dung greatly increased the quantity and richness of the pasture; and though the effect was less the next year, it continued to be considerable, and the pasture seemed still improving after the third year. After being six years in grass, the land was ploughed up, and produced full crops. As the soil of the fields treated in this manner was in every respect similar to that of the five acres which were folded in 1756, and to the soil of the field of ten acres, half of which was dunged from the farm-yard, as already mentioned, the very great superiority in the permanency of the effects of dung in the latter instance, over that in the two former, can only be imputed to the lime.

From the preceeding statement, the following conclusions deserve the attention of agriculturists.

1st. That animal dung dropped upon coarse, benty pastures, produces little or no improvement upon them; and that, even when sheep or cattle are confined to a small space, as in the case of folding, their dung ceases to produce any beneficial effect, after a few years, whether the land is continued in pasture, or brought under the plough.

2d. That even when land of this description is well fallowed and dunged, but not limed, though the dung augments the produce of the subsequent crop of grain, and of grass also for two or three years, that thereafter its effects are no longer discernible, either upon one or the other.

3d That when land is limed, if the lime is kept upon the surface of the soil, or well mixed with it, and then laid down to pasture, the finer grasses continue in possession of the soil, even in elevated and exposed situations, for a great many years, to the exclusion of bent and fog. In the case of Grubbet hills, it was observed, though more than thirty years have now elapsed. Besides this, the dung of the animals pastured upon such land, adds, every year to the luxuriance, and improves the quality of the pasture, augments the productive powers of the soil when afterwards ploughed for grain:—thus producing upon a benty outfield soil, effects similar to what are experienced when rich infields lands have been long in pasture, and which are thereby more and more enriched.

4th. That when a large quantity of lime is laid on such land, and ploughed down deep, the same effects will not be produced, whether in respect to the permanent fineness of the pasture, its gradual amelioration by the dung of the animals deposited on it, or its fertility when aftermards in tillage. On the contrary, unless the surface is fully mixed with lime, the coarse grasses will, in a few years, regain possession of the soil, and the dung thereafter deposited by cattle will not enrich the land for subsepuent tillage.

Lastly, It appears from what has been stated, that the four-shift husbandry is only proper for very rich land, or in situations where there is a full command of dung: That by far the greatest part of the land of this country, requires to be contined in grass two, three, four, or more years according to it natural poverty; That objection made to this, viz: that the coarse grasses in a few years usurp possession of the soil, must be owing to the surface soil not being sufficiently mixed with lime, the lime having been covered too deep by the plough.

There are other manures besides lime, which to a certain degree produce similar effects, upon which some observations may be offered at a future opportunity. I am, sir, yours, &c.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

Edinburgh, March, 2.

Winds and Storms.

The theory of the winds—their general direction and force—the barometrical fluctuations they produce—their effect on the temperature and their general influence on the climate—and the phenomena they present when moving as storms or tornadoes, render their investigation and correct understanding of more than usual interest to the farmer, as well as to the philosophical observer of nature. Meteorology has of late assumed a new aspect, from the researches that have so closely identified it in its various changes with the electro-megnetic agency, and many valuable facts connected with the origin, tendency and movements of the general currents of air have been observed and recorded. It is evident, that to make an ap-

proximation to certainty in this matter, a great number of observations, and those too made at the same time, in different places, are required. The number of individuals who find a pleasure in making observations of this nature scattered over the world—the practice of seamen in placing on their log such meteorological changes—and in the United States the regular observations made and recorded at the various military posts in such widely different climates and latitudes, promise altogether the accumulation of a mass of facts from which correct inferences and deductions may be drawn.

Two theories to account for the phenomena that accompany the gales and tornadoes of the Atlantic, and the coasts and the interior of the continent, and illutrate the general action of the currents of the atmosphere, have lately been brought before the public; the first called the rotary theory, by Mr. W. C. Redfield of New-York; and the other known as the chimney, or centrifugal one, by Mr. Espy of Philadelphia.

The general theory supported by Mr. R. with great ability and research is, that all great storms, those that occasion any considerable variation of the barometer, move with a rotary motion round a given center, the progression of which center constitutes the line on which the gale moves, and of course determines the rapidity with which the storms advances. The diameter of these rotary circles varies from a degree to five or six, or from sixty miles to four hundred: and the time taken up by the gale in passing over a given space determines its rapidity and the diameter of the whole. The manner in which these gales move, and the phenomena they exhibit, may be illustrated by drawing a circle of two or three inches in diameter on paper, passing a line directly through its center to show the line on which the storm moves, and making two lines parallel to the above, which shall intersect the outline of the circle drawn. It will be seen on such a diagram, that during the passage of a storm with a rotary motion, the wind at the same moment, in different parts of the circle will be blowing from every point of the compass, and of course with a velocity far exceeding onward progress of the gale. For instance, we will suppose the course of the gale to be north: it will be seen, since the storm in advancing invariably turns from east to west, or from right to left, the wind where it passes along the east parallel line will blow strongly but steadily from the south, while that part of the gale that intersects the west parallel line will blow with equal force and velocity from the north. A West India hurricane, that commences almost in a point in the tropical seas, and blowing with irresistible violence there, gradually expands in diameter, and diminishes in intensity, as it sweeps in a great circle over the West Indian Sea and Island, until it approaches the southern coast of the United States, generally in the neighborhood of Cape Hatteras, whence it is inflected by the coast and ranges of mountains in the interior, till its fury is spent and its course lost off Newfoundland and the Grand Banks. That such is the general course pursued by the tropical hurricanes, is evident from the facts accumulated by Mr. R., and from the beautiful chart with which he has in Silliman's Journal illustrated the theory, and traced the course of some ten or twelve of the most violent and best defined gales that have occurred within the last twenty years. Thus if the center of one of these vast gyratory bodies of air is passing north, say up the valley of the Hudson, the eastern margin at Boston would be a regular southern gale, while in the country of the lakes, or the Genesse, the current of air would be from the north.

That the rotary theory is very satisfactory in its application to those tornadoes or hurricanes which visit the tropical regions, and sometimes appear in this country, must be admitted by all. Tornadoes, wherever they may originate, or whatever may be their course, whether on land or over seas, always seem to act with a rotary motion, and as whirlwinds, possessing a forward as well as gyratory movement, are well understood. The sudden lull, so characteristic of the tropical hurricane—which must ensue if the rotary system is correct—and the almost instantaneous change which takes place in the direction of the wind, when after the lull it recommences with violence, are precisely what ought to be if the mass of the gale moves in a rapid whirl. When Mr. R. first promulgated his theory, and exhibited the facts on which he relied for its support, he was by many understood to include all those general and regular currents of air which without sensibly affecting the barometer, or only so to a very limited extent, sometimes prevail in one direction for a considerable period, as in our north-eastern or south-western winds, and this long continuance was deemed inconsistent with the rotary theory, and contradictory to the well known facts that must attend such movements. This misapprehension of M. R.'s principles has been corrected by himself, and such new facts adduced as seem to place the rotary system of storms beyond the reach of doubt.

The theory of Mr. Espy supposes, that in a hurricane the wind blows from all points of the compass to a given center, the forward movement of which point indicates the progress and rapidity of the storm. It is founded on the well known fact, that in an open chimney or large fire, the cooler air rushes from every quarter to supply the vacancy left by the ascending heated air. This theory it is apprehended does not explain the phenomena connected with tornadoes and thunder storms as satisfactorily as does the rotary theory; and when it is remembered that all gales partake more or less of the whirlwind character—that the gyratory movement is generally proportioned in violence to the electrical state of the atmosphere, and that there is clearly in the center of most tornadoes an upward tendency of the air, which rarely or never exists without a whirling movement, we think the probabilities are altogether in favor of the theory advocated by Mr. R. As it is, the difference is hardly worth contending about by men of science, since should Mr. E. admit a rotary movement of the central point to which his currents of air all tend, a fact he can scarcely deny, it is clear there would be but little difference in the ultimate results.

The winds that have the most influence on the climate and general temperatue of our country, are those that blow from the north-east, or the south-west; as the first almost invariably reduces the temperature to a great extent, and the last is in most instances the precursor of ruins. These currents of air usually continue several days with more or less violence, and of course are not to be considered as coming within either of the theories above noted. Our north-easters are proverbially obstinate and enduring; and those who have witnessed the twelve or twenty days of rain from that quarter, that usually afflicts this country in May or June, when the weathercocks fairly rust into the Nova-Scotia sky—when umbrellas and waterproof overcoats are in great demand, and the farmer's corn rots in the ground and his lambs perish in the field, will need no other evidence of the fact.

That the general course of the winds on this continent is from the north-west, observations long continued in various parts of it fully prove; and every one who has paid attention to meteorology must have noticed, that while the lower strata of clouds have been running from the south or the north, the higher currents of air, and the light clouds floated by them, have still been from the western quarters; indeed, it has not unfrequently occurred that while the wind and weather has been fine at one point, at another, only a few hundred miles distant, wind may be in a totally different direction, and a severe and long continued gale be at that very time raging. An illustration of this fact occurred on the 4th of March last. At Washington, (it was the day of the inauguration of the new President,) the weather was clear and beautiful—the wind from the west, and the air pure; while across the whole southern extremity of the Union, from Savannah to New Orleans, a cold north-east storm of wind and rain was passing, and what should be particularly remembered is, that it commenced raining at New Orleans at least six hours before it was felt at Savannah.

The great snow storm of October 5th, 1836, will be remembered by most of our readers, and will furnish a good illustration of the manner in which our north-east storms commonly operate. It extended from Quebec to the Gulf of Mexico, and was accompanied by snow nearly the whole distance. For thirty-six hours previous to the fall of snow, the wind had blown steadily and strongly from the north of east, with a current in the interior more deflected to the south, owing probably to the general range of the rivers and mountains. No snow in any part of the United States fell within from 30 to 40 miles of the sea coast; it being rain on the coasts, and the line between the rain and snow passing through Concord, Worcester, Middletown, the Highlands, and the first ranges of elevated land through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. At Macon and Milledgeville in Georgia, the wind was strong from the north, and the depression of temperature was sufficiently indicated by the hard frosts of the 4th, and the cold rains of the 5th and 6th. At Yorktown, in South Carolina, a few flakes of snow were mingled with the rain that commenced falling on the evening of the 4th. That night the Blue Mountains of Virginia, and the Sideling Hills of Maryland, were whitened with several inches of snow. Snow also accompanied the rain that fell at Wheeling on the Ohio river, west of the Allegany ranges, on the afternoon of the 4th. On the 5th, snow fell over most of the nothern states, evidently conforming to the rule laid down by Dr. Franklin, that north-east storms begin in the south-west, as it is clear from a comparison of dates, that the rain or the snow retrogaded against the wind, or commenced later as they were felt at the north. Thus at Wheeling there was rain and snow, in the afternoon, at Yorktown in the evening, in Maryland and Pennsylvania it snowed most of the night, in the interior of New York, near Utica or Onondaga, it did not commence till near morning, the tops of the Green Mountains near Williamstown and Pittsfield were covered early on the morning of the 5th, while, owing to the influence of Lake Ontario, it did not begin to snow at Lockport and Buffalo before about ten o'clock.

The authentic records of this severe and extensive gale, show that at least twelve hours were occupied by the storm in backing against the wind from South Carolina to the St. Lawrence, and its low temperature with its little effect on the barometer, proves that it belonged to a direct moving current of air, and not to either the rotary or centrifugal classes of storms. It is hardly possible that the frosts of Macon, or the snows of Carolina, could have originated from a current of air fresh from the tropical heats, and then first impinging on the American shores: and the probability is still less that it originated from such causes as is by Mr. Espy deemed in such cases capable of producing them.

Observations made with some care have convinced us, that the long continued and wide sweeping storms that reach from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and from the extreme north to South America, whether the current of air sets from the north or the south matters not, so far as regards the principle, and which last from three to five days, have a different origin, and proceed on different principles, from the hurricanes and tornadoes of the tropics and the Western Atlantic. From an elevation of country near the residence of the writer, a tract of country stretching from near Oswego to the Highlands of Fish Creek, and the sources of the Mohawk, is distinctly visible, embracing an extent of from 50 to 70 miles. Repeated attention to the circumstance has shown that when a regular "set to" from the south-west has commenced, and been preceded by the usual stiff gale of twenty or thirty hours from the same quarter, it rarely fails of raining or snowing an hour or two on the country north of the Oneida before reaching us, and of course must advance against the wind. The result is directly the reverse when the gale is from the north-east, the rain or snow striking us long before it is felt in the region north of the lakes. To use a common and well understood phrase, the stream of clouds moving with the wind seems to "dam up," and constant accumulation of vapor being made, the current like a river, is compelled to "set back," until by deposition of moisture, electrical agency, or other causes, the equilibrium is restored. W. G.

Otisco, May, 1837. [*Genesee Farmer.*

THE BEET ROOT. Besides the profit arising from manufacturing sugar from the beet, a late account mentions, that after the beet has undergone the process by which sugar is extracted, it *then* contains one sixth as much potash as it did sugar, and the molasses, after serving for the making of sugar, is distilled to obtain alcohol. The whole together we should think, would be very lucrative business.—*Trumansburg Advocate.*

Summary.

Extract from a letter, dated, Steamboat Great Britain, Lake Ontario, August 9th, 1837.

You will be surprised to learn that we have now on board the G. B. nearly 1000 souls, including over 700 emigrants from Ireland, England, Scotland Wales, Germany and Switzerland, who are, as they say, 'going to the states,' having been sent over to our 'free country,' via Quebec. The spacious decks of this noble steamer above and below are crammed with their bags and chests, on the top of which they are seated or lying down, men, women and children, in a state of filth and degradation the most pitiable, of which you can form any conception. Scarcely a woman on board without a company of children of some 3 or 4, closely huddled around her in a group, with another at the breast, none of whom, parents or children, appear to have enjoyed the luxury of soap and water since they left the sod, and three fourths of them are from old Ireland, there being only a small sprinkling of the other nations I have named. They appear to me the most miserable objects in human form that I have ever seen.—And though I have had opportunities in slave states, of visiting plantations of negroes, who are regarded both in their physical and moral condition as calling for sympathy, and claiming pity for their degraded lot, I never saw, even among these, any victims of poverty and wretchedness, who could bear a just comparison with those wretched white people, particularly the Irish portion of them, hundreds of whom are now rusticating upon the decks of this steamer beneath a shower of rain, and passing the night in this exposed condition, while their rags, their dirt, and their haggard condition, too plainly indicate that hunger has been drying up the fountains of their life, during the protracted sea voyage, by the effects of which many of them are even now diseased.—*N. Y. Com.*

CAUTION.

Nutmeg, in large doses, is a virulent poison. The writer has witnessed the effects of it in two instances. The first case last spring—the second last evening. The first was a young married lady of rather feeble health. The second was a young unmarried lady of a perfectly sound constitution and sound health. The first ate one whole nutmeg—the second one and a half—to use her own language, "good fat ones."

Symptoms.—Sudden and alarming agitation of the nervous system,—numbness of the tongue and face—intolerable distress in the eyes—described as a sensation of whirling or violent twisting—death-like sickness at the stomach, and faintness—intolerable vertigo, ringing in the ears—and the most intense mental agony. The stomach is rendered almost perfectly insensible to the action of the most stimulating emetics. This is a very imperfect sketch, but enough has been said to warn the reader to be careful how he eats nutmegs in large quantities. Cloves, Oil of Peppermint, Spearmint, Tansey, &c. taken in large doses, are often attended with disasterous consequences.—*Portland Adv.*

New customs,
Though they be never so ridiculous—
Nay let them be unmanly—yet are followed.
(Henry VIII, Act 1, Scene III.

We thought of these lines as we looked upon an exquisite yesterday; and as posterity will scarce believe a general assertion, we place on record a particular description. A hat neither white nor black but mouse colored, a face smothered in hair, whiskers, mustaches, and imperial, a shirt of calico, collarless, with a monstrous broach in front, a vest of white with all manner of gold chain disporting upon it, a coat small in the collar and skimped in the waist; pantaloons of white, strapped down so tight, that every step the wearer took resembled a horse with the spring halt; and boots of white canvass with two inches of black varnished leather at the toe! white kid gloves and a whalebone switch, and the creature walked!—*Phaladelphia Herald.*

By the carelessness of an individual, fire was communicated to ten kegs and about fifty cannisters of powder, in Plainfield, (Mass.) a few days since, and five men were so seriously wounded, as to leave serious doubts of their recovery.

No less than THIRTEEN of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of American Independence reached the age of eighty years and upwards, viz:

Charles Carroll, of Maryland,		95
William Ellery, of Rhode Island,		93
John Adams, of Massachusetts,		91
Samuel Adams,	do	81
Robert Treat Paine,	do	83
Benjamin Franklin,	do	84
William Williams, of Connecticut,		81
William Floyd, of Long Island,		87
Thomas M'Kean, of Pennsylvania,		83
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,		83
George Wythe,	do	80
Matthew Thornton, of Ireland,		89
Francis Lewis, of South Wales,		90
Total,		1120

Being an average of 86 years and 2 months each, and the aggregate excess of the "time honored thirteen" over fourscore, is just eighty years. No deliberate assembly of equal magnitude was ever more remarkable for the virtue, temperance, and longevity of its members, than the one which declared the American colonies free and independent.

The following from the Findlay (Hancock county, Ohio,) Courier, of August 3d, is certainly the most remarkable phenomenon we remember ever having read of. The country, for miles round, presents nearly a dead level:

Strange Phenomenon. On Saturday the 28th ult. Mr. Richard Wade, jun. was engaged in digging a well on his premises, about four miles south or Findlay; after having dug down something like 18 feet, the appearance of water was evident. Mr. Wade being anxious to obtain water, seized a crobar and made several strokes near the centre of the well, whereupon the water gushed forth in vivid torrents. Had not Mr. Wade been extremely active in attempting to escape, he would have perished almost instantly. At the time of the water gushing forth, a continued roar ensued similar to a loud clap of thunder, which shook the earth violently for several hours. By an application of a firebrand to the water, it took fire and burnt like alcohol; the blaze struck five feet above the surface of the well, and at the same time burning the puncheons that lay on the top of the well. The water still continues to boil.

There is a pretty fable related by an ancient pagan writer, that the deity, who formed the first man out of the ground, reflecting at the same time on the calamities which the unhappy creature was to undergo, wept over his work, and tempered it with tears, that man, whose heart should be so often overcharged with grief, might not want a way to give it vent.

Fall of the St. John Bridge—Seven lives lost.—We learn from the St. John Courier of the 12th, that a part of the Bridge (with the scaffolding) which has been for some time past in the course of erection across the river emptying into St. John harbor, about a mile from the town, gave way on the Tuesday preceding, and fourteen persons were precipitated into the water from a height of one hundred feet, seven of whom were instantly killed by the falling timbers, &c. or drowned. The crash it is said, was distinctly heard upwards of a mile distant, and the scene which followed is represented as truly distressing.

Counterfeiter.—Colonel Ashley, the notorious counterfeiter, who was recently arrested in Portage county (Ohio,) has obtained bail in the sum of $15,000 and is now at large. The Cleaveland Gazette says: No one believes that he will appear for trial, but it is supposed he can afford to indemnify his bail from the profits of his career. This man is believed to be the grand master of a fraternity of counterfeiters in all parts of the Union.

INTERESTING TO LAWYERS.—We are requested by the Reporter of the Supreme Court to state, that at the special term of that court held last week, the Chief Justice expressed the opinion, that on a motion to change *venu*, or on opposing such motion, the party making an affidavit is bound to alledge, in addition to what has heretofore been required, that he has fully and fairly stated his case to his counsel, and disclosed to him the facts which he expects to prove by each and every of his witnesses."—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

Six persons were killed, and several others dangerously wounded, by the meeting of the cars on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, in Virginia, on the 11th inst.

A grand jury of inquest on the bodies of those killed, state that the accident was caused by the wilful mismanagement and gross negligence of the captain and engineer of the lumber train, by runninn down a rapid descent on a curve with great velocity, at a time when they might reasonably have expected to meet the regular train.

Nearly four hundred barrels of mackerel were taken in Portsmouth harbor, daily, for two or three days last week. It is not usual for them to be found there.

The editor of the Lowell Advertiser has been permitted to look at a cucumber which actually measures *seven and a half feet* in length, and about *four inches* in circumference. In appearance it very much resembles a large green snake.—*East. Argus.*

Frost.—There was a frost at Wilmington, Vt. on the 3d inst. which injured the vines seriously. The Buffalo, N. Y. Star states, that on the 6th inst. there was a white frost on the Genesee Flats—the ground was completely white, and the fences and roofs of the houses presented the same appearance.

Serious Accident.—We learn from the Eastern Argus that Hon. John Ruggles, U. S. Senator from this State, was very seriously injured, a few days since, by the falling of a portion of a bridge—and that it is not probable he will be able to take his seat in Congress at the opening of the extra session.

The Lincoln Telegraph says that the body of Mr. James Temple was found near Dunlap's wharf in Bath last week, when a coroner's inquest was held over his body. Mr. T. was drowned last winter in crossing the Kennebec river from Bowdoinham. The papers and money found about his person may be had of the coroner.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
February 27, 1837.

The Select Committee of the two branches of the Legislature, to whom was referred the Petition of the town of Camden, praying for an amendment of the Constitution, so that all Judicial Officers, except Justices of the Peace, shall hold their offices during the term of four or six years, have had the same under consideration; and directed me to report a Resolve, which is herewith submitted; and said Committee recommend that the Resolve be referred to the next Legislature, and published by the Secretary of State, in all the newspapers printed in the State, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days before the first Wednesday of January next—

All of which is respectfully submitted,
ROBERT CHASE, Per Order.

House of Representatives, March 3, 1837.
Read and accepted, sent up for concurrence,
H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 4, 1837.
Read and accepted, in concurrence,
J. C. TALBOT, President.

Resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this State:

Resolved, Two thirds of both branches of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of this State be amended as herein after proposed. The Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the several cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meeting in September, to give in their votes on the following question, to wit: Shall the following amendment be added to the Constitution of this State? "All Judicial Officers shall hold their offices for and during the term of six years, from the time of their appointment, if they so long behave themselves well, instead of the time now provided in the 6th Article and 4th Section of the Constitution, at the expiration of which time they may be re-appointed, or others appointed as the public interest may require."

Resolved, That the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said

question, those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word *Yes* upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word *No* upon their ballots.

Resolved, That the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count, and declare the votes in open town meetings; and the clerks of said towns, plantations and cities, shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State; and cause the same to be delivered to the said Secretary, on or before the —— day of ——— next.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in this State, for three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least 30 days before the second Monday of September next; and also cause copies thereof with a suitable form of return, to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, the Assessors of all the plantations, and the Aldermen of the cities in this State. And the Secretary of State shall, at as early a day as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all said returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

MARRIED,

In Bath, Mr. William Parsons, Jr. to Mrs. Mary Smith.

In North Yarmouth, 15th inst., Mr. J. E. Farnam of Shelbyville, Ky. to Miss Esteria Butler. Mr. Phinehas Barnes, of Waterville, to Miss Ann J. Butler, daughters of Rev. John Butler of North Yarmouth.

DIED,

In this town, on the 17th inst. Samuel Munson, son of Eben G. Dole, aged 2 years.

In Pearlington, Hancock Co. Mississippi, at the residence of Gen. P. R. R. Pray, Mr. Hannibal Hamblin, formerly of Livermore, aged 24.

In Litchfield, on the 4th inst. John Shorey, Esq. formerly of Berwick, aged 79.

In Anson, Robert Dinsmore, Esq. aged about 50.

In Skowhegan, Mr. Nathaniel Lambard, aged 80.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Aug. 14, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 270 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 2800 Sheep and 210 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—About last week's prices were obtained for a like quality, and we quote to correspond, viz—first quality 6 50 a 6 75; second quality at 6 25 a 6 75; and third quality at $5 a 6.

Cows and Calves—Sales were made at $23, 25, 30, 32 and $40.

Sheep—Sales were effected at little better prices. Lots were taken at $1 25, 1 50, 1 60, 1 84, $2, 2 37 and $3.

Swine—A lot of selected old Barrows at 8 3-4, two lots Shoats to peddle, at 8 for Sows and 9 for Barrows. At retail, 10 and 11 for small, and 9 and 10 for large.

HALLOWELL MARKET.

Fish—There has been a small arrival since our last of Cod and Pollock and Mackerel, No. 2 Gloucester inspection. See quotation.

Flour—But little has arrived lately and but little in the market—sales small, also prices declining.

Corn—A small arrival since our last of Flat White of about 1000 bushels—but little now remains in the market of any description.

Oats—Not a bushel for sale in the market. A lot from the country before the new comes in would command a good price—say 60 cts.

Lime—An arrival this week of about 1200 casks, comprising 500 Lincolnville White of good quality held at $1 25 and 700 Camden, not so good, held at from 100 to 1 12 1-2. No Thomaston in market—an arrival soon expected.

Lumber—Market has improved much within a few weeks on account of demand from abroad.

Molasses—A cargo of 120 hhds. just arrived, comprising 70 hhds Gaudaloupe and 50 do. Cuba, all of good quality, former held at 37 1-2 and latter 32—previous to which, there was a small supply of Havana which is now held at from 30 to 31 cts.

Salt—An arrival within a few days of 3 or 400 hhds Liverpool—a large lot is expected daily.

Tea—remains firm at 30 cts for a good article.

Wool—comes in slowly and is held by the farmers for higher prices—which we fear they will not realize—from 25 to 33 cts. cash can be obtained for all that may be brought in.

THRASHING, SEPAPATING AND WINNOWING GRAIN.

The undersigned hereby respectfully give notice to all who feel interested, that they will exhibit their Machine for Thrashing, Separating and Winnowing Grain, on Thursday the 7th day of September next, in Winthrop, near the village. The exhibition will commence at one o'clock. They will Thrash Wheat, Rye, Barley and Oats. This Machine prepares the Grain for the Mill and Thrashes in the same operation—the work is done in an expeditious and perfect manner. Those who wish to purchase this valuable improvement may then have an opportunity to see it in operation, which will give them an opportunity of judging for themselves of its utility and benefit to the grain growing community.

JOHN A. PITTS,
HIRAM A. PITTS.

Winthrop, Aug. 25, 1837. 29

BOUNTY ON WHEAT.

BLANKS for receiving the Bounty on Wheat, for sale at this office. Aug. 24, 1837.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

EASTERN STEAM BOAT LINE.

ARRANGEMENT FOR 1837.

THE Steamer PORTLAND, J. B. Coyle, Master, will run every night (Sundays excepted) between Portland and Boston, leaving Andrews' wharf, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, (foot of Hanover street) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Steamer BANGOR, S. H. Howes, Master, will leave Bangor every Tuesday, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Portland; and will leave Portland the same evening at 7 o'clock P. M. for Boston; will leave Boston for Portland, every Friday at 5 o'clock P. M.; and Portland for Bangor, every Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M. touching at Hampden, Frankfort, Bucksport, Belfast and Owls Head.

On and after Friday, July 7, 1837, the Steamer MACDONOUGH, Andrew Brown, Master, will make two trips a week between Hallowell and Portland, leaving Steam Boat Wharf, Hallowell, Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Portland, about 2 hours before the boats leave for Boston. Returning the Steamer Portland will leave Boston every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock and the Steamer Bangor every Friday evening at 5 o'clock and put passengers on board the Macdonough for Hallowell on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, to leave Portland at 8 o'clock.

☞By this arrangement there will be a boat from Portland to Boston every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.

From Portland to Bangor every Saturday.

From Bangor to Portland every Tuesday.

From Hallowell to Portland every Tuesday and Friday.

From Portland to Hallowell every Wednesday and Saturday.

The above boats are in first rate order, have skilful masters, experienced pilots and engineers.

FARE.

From Hallowell	to	Bath	1 00	AND FOUND.
" "	to	Hunnewell's Point	1 50	
" "	to	Portland	2 00	
" "	to	Boston	4 00	
" Bath	to	Portland	1 50	
" "	to	Boston	3 50	

The proprietors of the Boats will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Parcels, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken therefor, signed by the Captain, Clerk, or Agent. No freight received within an hour of the time the boats advertise to leave the wharf.

All freight must be intelligibly marked or it will not be received—and is free from wharfage in all the Boats. For further particulars inquire of the Agents.

AGENTS.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Portland.
I. W. GOODRICH, Boston.
J. W. GARNSEY, Bangor.
A. H. HOWARD, Hallowell.
W. CRAWFORD, Gardiner.
JOHN BARKER, Augusta.
SAMUEL ANDERSON, Bath.

July 14, 1837.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given, that the semi-Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop, on Wednesday the 30th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary.

☞ A general attendance is requested.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN, *Rec. Sec'y.*

July 14, 1837.

HALLOWELL & BOSTON PACKETS, KENNEBEC LINE.

The following vessels will compose the above Line the present year. They will sail from Long wharf, Boston, every Saturday, and from Hallowell every Wedneseay.

Sch. RHINE, *Isaac Smith, Jr. Master.*
Sch. CLARISSA, *B. L. Hinkley,* *do.*
Sch. BANNER, *E. J. Blish,* *do.*

The above vessels are of the first class, commanded by experienced men, and no exertion shall be wanting to maintain the reputation which has hitherto characterized this Line.

Applications for freight or passage may be made to the masters on board, opposite No 34 Long wharf, north side, or to EDWIN LAMSON, Agent for the Line, 29 Long wharf, and in Hallowell to A. F. PALMER & Co. No. 3 Kennebec Row.

WOOL.

CASH paid for FLEECE WOOL, by
A. F. PALMER & Co.

No. 3, Kennebec Row.
Hallowell, June 22, 1837. f20c16.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—1837.

THE superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, Nathaniel Kimball, Master, will leave Gardiner every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Lewis's Wharf, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, ta 7 o'clock, P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the Boat, and on the days of her sailing.

Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cents; from Hallowell 25 cents. Books kept at the principal Hotels in Hallowell and Augusta.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston, $4 00 } AND FOUND.
" Bath " " $3 50 }
Deck Passengers, $2 00

☞The NEW ENGLAND is 31-2 years old—173 feet long, and 307 tons burthen. During the past winter she has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest Boat on the Eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a Sea-Boat has been fully proved.

Agents.—L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.
JOHN BEALS, Bath.
M. W. GREEN, Boston.

Gardiner, April 14, 1837. 5

WINTHROP HIGH SCHOOL.

The subscriber will commence a school for young Ladies and Gentlemen, on the first Monday of Sept. next, at the Union Hall, in Winthrop Village.

The following are the principal branches in which instruction will be given.

(1.) Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammer, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, and Nat. Philosophy.

(2.) Rhetoric, Logic, Political Economy, Bookkeeping, Geometry, Chemistry, Astronomy, Surveying, Greek and Latin Languages, and in the rudiments of the French Language.

(3.) Intellectual and Moral Philosphy, Navigation, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Conic Sections.

Tuition in those branches included under (1.) $3,-50; in those under (2.) $4,50; in those under (3.) $5,50 per quarter.—Tuition will be charged from the week of entering to the close of the week of leaving the school, without any deductions for irregularities in attendance.

The subscriber, grateful for patronage formerly bestowed by the inhabitantants of Winthrop and vicinity, respectfully solicits, aud hopes to be not undeserving a renewal of their favors.

S. A. JEWETT.

Winthrop, August 4th, 1837.

POETRY.

LIFE'S CHANGING ROUND.

BY PRESIDENT DWIGHT.

In this new world, life's changing round
In three descents, is often found.
The first, firm, busy, plodding, poor,
Earns, saves, and daily swells, his store:
By farthings first, and pence, it grows;
In shillings next, and pounds, it flows;
Then spread his widening farms, abroad;
His forests wave; his harvests nod;
Fattening, his numerous cattle play,
And debtors dread his reckoning day.
Ambitious then t' adorn with knowledge
His son, he places him at college;
And sends, in smart attire, and neat,
To travel, through each neighboring state;
Builds him a handsome house, or buys,
Sees him a gentleman, and dies.

The second, born to wealth, and ease,
And taught to think, converse, and please,
Ambitious with his lady-wife,
Aims at a higher walk of life.
Yet, in those wholesome habits train'd,
By which his wealth and weight were gain'd,
Bids care in hand with pleasure go,
And blends economy with show.
His houses, fences, garden, dress,
The neat and thrifty man confess.
Improved, but with improvement plain,
Intent on office, as on gain,
Exploring, useful sweets to spy,
To public life he turns his eye.
A townsman first; a justice soon;
A member of the house anon;
Perhaps to board, or bench, invited,
He sees the state, and subjects, righted;
And, raptured with politic life,
Consigns his children to his wife.
Of household cares amid the round,
For her, too hard the task is found.
At first she struggles, and contends,
Then doubts, desponds, laments, and bends;
Her sons pursue the sad defeat,
And shout their victory complete;
Rejoicing, see their father roam,
And riot, rake, and reign, at home.
Too late he sees, and sees to mourn,
His race of every hope forlorn,
Abroad, for comfort, turns his eyes,
Bewails his dire mistakes, and dies.

His heir, train'd only to enjoy,
Untaught, his mind or hands t' employ,
Conscious of wealth enough for life,
With business, care, and worth, at strife,
By prudence, conscience, unrestrain'd,
And none, but pleasure's habits, gain'd,
Whirls on the wild career of sense,
Nor danger marks, nor heeds expense.
Soon ended is the giddy round;
And soon the fatal goal is found.
His lands, secured for borrow'd gold,
His houses, horses, herds, are sold.
And now, no more for wealth respected,
He sinks, by all his friends neglected;
Friends, who, before, his vices flattered,
And lived upon the loaves he scattered.
Unacted every worthy part,
And pining with a broken heart,
To dirtiest company he flies,
He gambles, turns a sot, and dies.
His children, born to fairer doom,
In rags, pursue him to the tomb.

Apprenticed then to masters stern,
Some real good the orphans learn;
Are bred to toil, and hardy fare,
And grow to usefulness and care;
And, following their great-grandsire's plan,
Each slow becomes a useful man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The appropriate sphere of Woman.

Hear, all ye *man-ish* women, and give ear all ye maids, who have, in these latter days, undertaken to reform the world and to sit in judgment upon matters that used to appertain exclusively to men. The following is the concluding portion of a discourse by the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Boston, on *the appropriate sphere of woman.* We regret that we cannot re-publish the whole discourse, as it is adapted to show a large class of *excessively* industrious women of the present day, that they are far from being in the true sphere of action for which they were created.—Ladies who are so busy in petitioning Congress, and in doing other *man-ish* things, are advised to read the above named discourse, and then ask their husbands if they had not better leave this kind of business for some other better suited to female character.—*Portland Orion.*

It is unnecessary to attempt to define the exact line over which the graces of female character forbid women to step, but from the scriptures which we have introduced we may easily trace its general direction. It respects both the things which she does and her manner of doing them.

To perform deeds of personal charity and kindness to the destitute and afflicted; to converse modestly or to employ the pen upon subjects which engage her mind and interest her heart; to assist in the circulation of approved religious tracts; to act the part of a personal or a private teacher, whether secular or religious; to engage in small social circles of her own sex, in the duties of devotion and of christian conversation; to solicit charity for approved benevolent objects, by private application—deeds like these, if performed with the spirit and manner which become her, appear to be comprehended within the sphere which the scriptures assign to the female sex; and I know of no female virtue on which they necessarily encroach.

But when females undertake to assume the place of public teachers, whether to both sexes or only to their own; when they form societies for the purpose of sitting in judgment and acting upon the affairs of the church and state; when they travel about from place to place as lecturers, teachers, and guides to public sentiment; when they assemble in conventions to discuss questions, pass resolutions, make speeches, and vote upon civil, political, moral and religious matters; when they begin to send up their names to gentlemen holding official stations, gravely declaring their own judgment in regard to what they ought to do, and informing them with solemn menace, what they have themselves determined to do, if they do not yield to their wishes—even to repeat the expression of their sentiments until they *do* yield; when they attempt the reformation of morals by engaging in free conversation and discussion upon those things of which the apostle says, 'it is a shame even to speak;' when they encourage meetings and measures like the above, either by their presence, countenance or service;—in short, when the distinguished graces of modesty, deference, delicacy, and sweet charity are in any way displaced by the opposite qualities of boldness, arrogance, rudeness, indelicacy, and the spirit of denunciation of men and measures, so that they give any just occasion for being denominated, by way of distinction, '*the female brethren*'—it is then no longer a question whether they have stretched themselves beyond their measure and violated the inspired injunction which saith, 'Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection, but I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence."

And why should any woman thus sacrifice herself? Does duty demand it? Must she do it for conscience sake? However good the object, it cannot be duty to seek its promotion by such means as these. The end can never justify the means, in the estimation of any whose conscience is not perverted. Does she do it for the sake of the suffering or the oppressed, or to correct moral evils and exterminate vice? There is 'a more excellent way' to do this, and also at the same time to promote and elevate her own character; a way clearly indicated, as we have seen, in the word of God.—It can never be the duty of any one to attempt to benefit others, at the sacrifice of her own character. Is her object personal distinction? Let her contemplate such characters as Hannah More and Isabella Graham, than which lovelier and brighter never shone upon earth, in contrast with those who have acquired an unenviable distinction in these unchristian ways—the Royals and Darusmonts of our day—and she may see that the surest way to true glory is the one ordained for her by God. The world has had enough of Fanny Wrights; whether they appear in the name of avowed infidelity, or of civil and human rights, or of political economy, or of morals and religion, their tendency is ultimately the same—the alienation of the sexes, the subversion of the distinguished excellence and benign influence of woman in society, the destruction of domestic constitution, the prostration of all decency and order, the reign of wild anarchy and shameless vice. Thomas Paine could not desire better disciples; nor would it much concern him in what name or cause they might profess to appear, since the ultimate effect is one and the same.

May those who emulate the noble example of the Mores and the Grahams, of both continents, be greatly multiplied. May the 'daughters of America,' observant of the true dignity and glory of their sex, consecrating their earliest and best affections to the Saviour, increase the excellence and power of their influence a thousand fold. The universal reign of domestic happiness, the end of all oppression, the extermination of vice, the conversion of souls, together with the growing spirituality and vigor of the christian church—the approach of the Redeemer's kingdom, bringing whatsoever is pure and lovely and of good report—will then be rapidly hastened. Zion will begin to 'look forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners.' She will put on her 'beautiful garments;' her 'righteousness will go forth as brightness, and her salvation as a lamp that burneth;' paradise, lost by the fall, will hasten its rerurn. It will then appear that the sacred influence of pious females, acting in their appropriate sphere, is second to no other human influence for excellence or importance in accomplishing the renovation of the world; for 'the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.'

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the pasture of the subscriber, about the 3d inst., a black, or rather brown mare, about eight years old,—left hind foot white and a little swollen—a very small stripe on her nose, probably half a finger's width, and a spring tail.—Any person who will return said mare, or give information so that she may be returned, shall be well rewarded.

JAMES CURTIS.

Winthrop, August 9th, 1837.

HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

The subscriber would inform the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine, that they can be supplied with his Horse Power and Threshing Machines at his shop, in Hallowell, or at Perry & Noyes' in Gardiner. The above Machines will be built of the best materials, and in the most workmanlike manner; warranted to thresh as much grain as any other machine, and second to none now in use. The public are invited to call and examine them at the above places. Those in want of machines will do well to apply soon, in order to enable the manufacturers to supply them. All orders promptly attended to addressed to the subscriber, or Perry & Noyes, Gardiner.

WEBBER FURBISH.

*H*allowell, July 4, 1837. [21ew3teowtf.

GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

WOOL----WOOL.

CASH and a fair price paid for FLEECE WOOL and SHEEP SKINS, by the subscriber, at the old stand, foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell.

WM. L. TODD.

July 11, 1837. 23tf

BARBOUR & HARRINGTON'S Analytical Digest of Equity Cases, 3 vols.
Walker's Introduction to American Law, 1 vol.
Gresley's Equity Evidence, 1 vol.
Story's Laws of the United States, vol. 4.
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Just received by
GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.
Hallowell, July 21. 17